WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1902-TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES.

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White Ribbon Remedy No taste, No odor, Can be given in glass of

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Mrs. Moore, press superintendent of Woman's
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Special Suit Case==\$6.50. forced steel frame, brass \$6.50 lock and hinges. An \$8

Becker's, 1328 F St.

FOR SALE.

In picturesque Eckington just one left of those delightful modern houses; finished in hard wood; large rooms; porches and balconies.

Fine bath room, porcelain tub; cabinet mante's; cates; concrete cellar; furnace hent;

Cozy Hall and Window Seats;

side yard; on car line; 15 minutes from treasury, a the prettiest part of Washington, and an up-to-date residence, combining all the advantages of the city and suburbs. Just completed and open Low price; easy terms of OWNER, 404 W

Reads Like a Jest, but Russian Editors

To be an edito- of a Russian newspaper one must not only be a journalist but a diplomat. One must have the gift of veilwill shake their heads knowingly, discovering political meaning in a little sketch ostensibly fiction, but bare reality to those

who read between the lines. The first press censorship was established simultaneously with the first issue of the oldest Russian newspaper, the St. Petersburgskiya Vjedomosti. The literal wording of the playership.

fresklya vjedomosti. The literal wording f the ukase was as follows:
"Observe that nothing is printed in the t. Petersburgsklya Vjedmosti derogatory the czar, the fatherland, the army, the olice and the government officials."

Now the net of press laws has spread the growth of the press total or the with the growth of the press, until at the present time the editor is entangled in the

neshes of restriction.

At the head of the censorship is the minster of the interior, and he has his hire-ings in every town where man puts his pecks." The censor committee of each cown has a "natchalnik" or chief, the chief censor as he is titled, and he is directly repensible to the minister of the interior. There are two grades of censorship. The first class includes those journals the whole 'copy' of which has to be sent in Ms. for the censor's approval before a line of it reaches the compositors hands. After a few years, however, this rigorous system

rew years, nowever, this rigorous system is relaxed, and the second grade comes into force.

Those editors who have passed through the distressing period of having to send their "copy" to the printer via the press censor need now only send the specimen number of the newspaper to the consistent. censor need now only send the specimen number of the newspaper to the committee every day two hours before publication. Should the committee see anything in the sample copy contrary to their own ideas of what is right, the whole issue is at once of what is right, the whole issue is at once confiscated. The punishments meted out to editors for contravening the press laws are pianned with the diabolical ingenuity of a Ko-Ko. For the first offiense the editor is merely cautioned, and for the second the journal is forbidden the right to take advertisements for any term from three months to a year. For his third misdemeanor the journal is suspended for a period of from six months to a year, and the editor has to pay a fine of £50 to £500. If the editorial exchequer is in a low state and the money cannot be paid the editor must sit in a cell for six months.

Should he offend again official patience is Should be offend again official patience is exhausted; the journal is suppressed en-tirely, and the editor has to appear before a civil judge, who can sentence him to four years' hard labor.

Made It Plain.

A gentleman whose liberality in no way corresponded to his means found out one day that there was some ale in his cellar almost spoiling, and decided to get rid of it without delay,
The next morning when he was rambling

over his estate he came across a party of workmen. Addressing the man in charge, he ostentatiously presented the ale to the men, and said they could go and fetch it as they liked. A few days afterward he happened to

meet the foreman again, and immediately proceeded to extract from him in some way suitable acknowledgment of the bounty a suitable acknowledgment of the bounty recently bestowed. "Well, Williams," said the donor, with "Well, Williams," said the donor, with the air of a man who had granted an un-speakable favor, "did you and your men have that ale?"
"Oh, yes sir, thank you, we had it," was

he reply.
"That's right, and how did you like it?"
said the gentleman, desiring a warmer exoression of gratitude.
"Oh, sir, it was just the thing for us," "Oh, sir, it was just the thing for us," was the rather vague response.
"Ha, that'll do then. But what do you mean by 'just the thing?"
"Well, sir," said Williams, "if it 'ad been a little better we shouldn't a 'ad it, and if it 'ad been a little worse we couldn't a drinked it."



CAPT. JAS. F. OYSTER'S COUNTRY HOME.

Improvements Along Connecticut Avenue Extended.

THREE TRACTS DIVIDED

ADDITION TO NEW WILLARD WELL UNDER WAY.

Will Complete Architectural Design-Superlative Decorations-Driveway on F Street.

The real estate mind has been chiefly occupied during the week with the extensive improvements being made by promoters of suburban enterprises in the vicinity of Connecticut avenue beyond the high bridge over Rock creek. This section is now being developed for purposes of sale as never before. Within the next few months, excepting, of course, the possibility of unusual delay, large tracts of ground will have been leveled, subdivided, graded and improved with fine drives all the way from the proposed Connecticut avenue bridge over the creek to Pierce's

Chase, to be known as Forwood Heights, J. Fisher Company. About ten acres of the Ryan tract, including the ground from Quincy street to Shepherd street and extending eastward from Connecticut avenue

Its preparation for such development as has courred near Chevy Chase circle has on the avenue, covering a distance of about 650 feet, exclusive of the cross streets.

Will Supervise Architecture.

Something over fifty lots have been cut out of the two squares thus irregularly formed, each being about fifty feet wide and not less than 130 feet long. Alleys have been constructed to reach every lot, sixteen feet wide and admirably paved. It is expected all the work necessary to the final improvement of this tract will be completed in time for the sale of many of the lots this winter, and some curiosity has been manifested as to the conditions under which the property will go on the market. The understanding is that the Fisher Com-pany will insert in the deeds of sale restrictions as to the minimum value of the houses to be built on the tract and a right to supervise generally their architecture. There will be also an absolute prohibition against stores and houses in rows. In other words, the conditions of sale are expected to conform very closely to those which pre-vail at Chevy Chase and were established by the same agents.

terest is the extension of Cleveland Park across Connecticut avenue. This has been undertaken recently by Thomas E. Waggaman and John Sherman, the trustees of the subdivision. An irregular space including about fourteen acres and roughly 1,100 feet wide and 600 feet along Connecticut avenue has been dedicated to this extension. Milnecticut avenue both above and below the new street and to face Klingle road as well as Milwaukee street. The effect of this extension is, then, to open for home building the east side of Connecticut avenue, the north side of Klingle road and both sides of an entirely new street cut through by

Waiting for the New Bridge.

Woodley Park, the Thomas E. Waggaman subdivision just across Rock creek from the Capital Traction transfer station on Cincinnati street, has been extended by the recent improvement of a tract nearly 1,000 feet along Connecticut avenue and over 500 feet deep, together with a triangular tract between Connecticut avenue, Cincinnati street and the high west bank of Rock creek, and the high west bank of Rock creek, about 280, 480 and 165 feet in its three dimensions. Here, as in the two other subdivisions indicated above, broad driveways have been built, pavements are to be laid and the whole tract sold by lots under such restrictions as will insure its most advantageous growth. Excluding the triangle indicated, which embraces ten lots, the new tract comprises about 120 building sites, all facing either on roadways 90 feet wide or on Woodley place, a lane 60 feet wide.

Across Connecticut avenue is a much broader piege of ground, similarly platted, but rendered practically inaccessible until after the construction of the new Connecticut avenue bridge. The dismay of the ownimpossible thing that the projectors of Woodley may do so themselves.

Extension of New Willard. The extension of the New Willard to F street, which was suggested as a mere posibility two years ago, is to be entirely completed a year from next November. Already the George A. Fuller Company has on the subconstruction to such a degree that, barring difficulty in procuring ma-

by the date indicated.
In design the addition merely completes the general purpose of H. J. Hardenbergh, the New York architect, who conceived the entire structure. On 14th street there will be a recessed facade as in that part of the hotel now built, with a projecting corner like that at 14th street and Pennsylvania avenue, surmounted by a mansard roof and a dome. The material will be, of course, the same as that already used, carved freestone, and the new part of the building will be as absolutely fireproof as the old.

But several features of the addition will give it an unexpected charm to Washing give it an unexpected charm to Washing-tonians. In the first place it will add enor-mously to the size of the hotel, making the whole number of chambers not less than whole number of chambers not less than 450 with an appropriate number of baths, tolet rooms, serving pantries, foyers and general public rooms. In its interior finish the newer half of the building is expected to surpass even that part now in use. Costly marbles will be used with a free hand. The floors are to be superbly tesselated. All the fixtures will be of the most claborate and rich character. In brief, the owners of the building expect to make it one of the most beautifully decorated hotel structures in America.

Notable Public Rooms. Several of the large rooms will add ma-

in America.

terially to the practical value of the building for hotel purposes, changes is the plan for a new suburban vil- foyer of netable size. From this will be age of the same high grade as Chevy entrances to a well-proportioned ladies' reception room, several private reception

rooms and a large new dining room. Upstairs under the French roof and the decorations will conform with its excep-tional proportions and the general tone of the hotel. A low balcony for chaperons and non-dancers will be built at the rorth end. Another, higher above the floor, will be built for the musicians. Recesses at the

will be one of the most elegant halls for concerts and conventions south of New York in the whole country.

The F street facade will correspond, of course, to that on Pennsylvania avenue. It will have, however, one distinctive feature which is expected to make it the more attractive of the two. This is a recessed mitting carriages about thirty feet back of the building line. Two handsome door-ways will each be surmounted by a fine marquise. The effect will undoubtedly be

The construction is being done for the Virginia Hotel Company by the Fuller Company, as indicated above, and the arrangements for the lease to the Willard Hotel Company have already been practically completed.

A Colonial Country House.

The country house of Capt. James F. Oyster, which is in this issue added to the series of such structures illustrated in The Star for the past few months, is one of the handsomest summer homes near Washington. Its designer was Mr. Appleton P. Clark, jr., and the house as now completed and beautified by a large garden of three or four acres is a conspicuous ornament to the landscape in the vicinity of Kensington and Garrett Park.

It stands nearly opposite Kensington and about nine miles out from the city along the Rockville electric road. From a very high hill it commands an outlook which includes Chevy Chase, Kensington, Bethesda, Garrett Park and most of the country north of the city. Two clumps of trees shade it admirably.

In style it is purely colonial. The chief feature of the exterior is a high two-story portico with large columns about three feet in diameter. A hall twenty feet wide runs all the way through the house. It is broken, however, a little more than half way back by a screen of pillars which serves to raise the floor level a few steps. has been dedicated to this extension. Mil-waukee street, which in this district has not been constructed even superficially, is being handsomely paved all the way from the east end of the new ground to the drive about 1,000 feet from the Chevy Chase car pantries, which are situated in what the architect calls the "service wing," there are six large rooms on the first floor. second floor provides nine good-sized bed rooms, three baths and a store room.

A stable, an ice house and a fine water tower, all designed in accord with the house, add to the general effect of the place. Captain Oyster has had his house built in the midst of about 100 acres which he owns and has been able to plan on a corresponding scale. Fully four acres are set apart for the decorative garden. The effect of the whole excites the admiration of every passerby on the electric road.

Unusual Activity in Rentals.

Stone & Fairfax report over 100 houses rented since August 1, a sign that the unusual activity in rentals during the late summer has been continued into September. Mr. Fairfax noted this morning that the inquiries received at his office for property represented a very high grade of custom and argued from that fact that the fall and winter season in house building and sales would be the most advantageous in the history of local real estate.

"Oh!" despairingly exclaimed the typeon: despairingly exclaimed the type-writer girl, who was taking her first lesson on the piano. "I don't believe I can ever learn to operate it. The keyboard's so dif-ferent!"—Chicago Tribune.

LONDON TO OWN IT

Experiment to Be Made With Water Supply.

GREAT ANNUAL PROFITS

THE PEOPLE PROPOSE TO TAKE THE SYSTEM.

City Now Served by Eight Companies -Their Origin-Immensely Valuable Stock.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

LONDON, August 30, 1902. The people of London are about to inaugurate the most gigantic experiment in municipal control the world has ever seen. To supply water to six million people living in an area of 620 square miles of densely settled territory is the task they have set for themselves.

London is now served with water by eight companies. The rights and privileges of these companies are the growth of five hundred years. The system began with a water wheel moved by the tides under London bridge, and is today represented by razed the old building, cleared the cellar plants the aggregate value of which is for the foundations and advanced the work | nearly one hundred million dollars. Public control of these plants has been agitated for many years and has finally culminated erials, the building will easily be finished in a measure which, it is generally admitted by opponents as well as advocates, will be adopted by parliament at the autumn sit-

from the change of ownership. The man-agers of the water companies assert that the people are not only doomed to disappointment, but that a large number will find their water costing them more under municipal than under private ownership. The reason they give for this is that, waereas under the present system water costs more in some parts of London than it does In others, under municipal control the rates will have to be universally alike, a result only to be obtained by lowering the few and raising the many,

However this may be, the experiment is to be tried, and the task set before the London water board which will control the works is no light one. Not only does the present great area and population have to be satisfactorily supplied, but all future increase of territory and population must be provided for in ample time to prevent complaint and even disaster.

London is growing daily. The city now extends into six counties. The tide of humanity flows first in one direction and then in another without apparent cause. fields of yesterday are the suburbs of today. To add thirty or forty thousand people to the city population seems a mere matter of some great landlord or syndicate providing When the streets are opened houses bullt and transportation pro vided the people come as though it was but for this they were waiting.

The Water Consumption.

The average water consumption is about Upstairs under the French root and the dome the present ball room will be extended the full length of the 14th street front, over 185 feet. With a width of fifty feet this room will then be one of the largest in the District of Columbia. Its descriptions will conform with its exceptions will conform with its exceptions. The Thames river now furnishes about 130,000,000 gallons. The River Lea about 50,000,000 and about 50,000,000. thirty-six gallons per capita. This means gallons more is pumped from the deep chalk wells of the surpoly, the purity of the water and the possibilities of future development of this same supply are the wonder of those who have shown sufficient interest to

look into the matter.

The Thames and the Lea with their com-The Thames and the Lea with their comparatively short streams of any volume are practically in the city. The wells are sunk within a half hours' travel of where the water is used. The people of London use less water than those of American cities, though more than do the people of nearly all the great cities of the continent. A supply of thirty-six gallons per capita for London looks small compared to the 143 galdon looks small compared to the 143 gal-lons of Washington, the 102 gallons of Chi-cago, 73 gallons for Boston, 60 for New

York or 64 for San Francisco.

The density of population, the vast preponderance of the poor, the lack of sanitary flushing arrangements and above all a climate which calls for no irrigation of yards in summer must all be taken into account. Then it will be realized that the discrepancy is not really so great. The proof of this lies in the fact that the people use all they want and only in exceptional instances of great drought do the companies find it necessary to exert the full power of their plants.

Pure Water.

No c'ty of magnitude in the world has purer water than London, and for twenty years past it has been impossible for the experts to trace the origin of water-borne diseases to the city water supply. The average death rate in London from this source

or more constant criticism than that of London. As to the cost to the consumer the American householder can make the comparison himself, for on a house which would cost the tenant from \$800 to \$1,000 per year the water charge is about \$25 per annum. In some of the American cities water costs less and in others as much or more than it does in London.

It is the question of rates however which It is the question of rates, however, which has brought about the demand for munici-

has brought about the demand for municipal ownership. This and the fact that the water companies have been paying from 5 to 10 per cent dividends to the stock holders. The measure as it will become a law provides for the compulsory sale to the city of all the plants at such prices as a specially created heard of arbitration may agree ly created board of arbitration may agree upon. The price is to be paid in cash or municipal water stock as the shareholders

may elect.

The city is to take over the properties on Christmas day, 1903, or at such a time as the board of arbitration may elect, providing it is not more than eighteen months later. Thus the people of London have provided a Christmas gift for themselves which will occupy their attention for some years to come. The vast scheme of a water supply for the future, which has been considered by a distinguished commission, contemplates a water area of \$45 miles, a population of twelve million people and a daily flow of water of nearly 400,000,000 gailons. The commission has reported that this can all come from the Thames and the Lea, over either of which streams a man can cast a stone, and from more wells in the great chalk beds underlying the Kent and Surrey country to the south. a Christmas gift for themselves which will

FOR SALE-HOMES.

We invite inspection and accept your judgment. The reputation of the builders and architects,

KENNEDY & DAVIS.

is sufficient guarantee as to construction.



The arrangement of the rooms is such as required by careful and economical house keepers. Parlor, reception hall, dining room, pantry and tiled kitchen on first floor. Conservatory and six large bed rooms, with tiled bath, on second and third floors. Large closets in hall and bed rooms for clothes and linens,

Interior Finish and Decorations Unsurpassed.

Parlor in white at I gold; reception hall and dining room in solid oak; all bed rooms in brown ash—something new and attractive. Every room has handsome hardwood cabinet mantel, which matches woodwork. Competent artist is decorating, by hand vestibule, perlor, lining room, bath room and front bed room, and the other rooms are beautifully papered, which create an appearance both artistic and refined.

Large three-story porch in rear.

Entire house heated by steam.

Cellar, with laundry and large room for servant or storage.

Location-Columbia Heights-

Columbia road, just east of 13th street-through paved roadway, with granolithic side-walks. Houses built on solid ground.

One Price, Only \$7,750. -NOTHING LESS. REASONABLE TERMS.

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806-808 F Street N.W.

TWO 'PHONES-MAIN 689.

the city with water for 240 years, and only were destroyed in 1822, when the bridge

diseases to the city water supply. The average death rate in London from this source is lower than other English cities and very much lower than in the principal cities of the United States. There are good reasons for the purity of London water, for such as does not come from deep wells—and filtered under the most rigid supervision and by the most improved methods.

Some idea of what the London water companies have done to purify the supply can be gathered from the size of the plants employed in its transmission. Over 30,000 horse power pump the water into reservoirs and through the 6,000 miles of pipes. The great storage and settling reservoirs hold over 2,000,000,000 gallons. The storage reservoirs for filtered water hold 226,000,000 gallons and 125 acres of filter beds in reservoirs for filtered water hold 226,000,000 gallons. The storage reservoirs for filtered water hold 226,000,000 gallons. The storage reservoirs for filtered water hold 226,000,000 gallons. The storage reservoirs for filtered water hold 226,000,000 gallons. The storage reservoirs for filtered water hold 226,000,000 gallons. The storage reservoirs for filtered water hold 226,000,000 gallons. The storage reservoirs for filtered water hold 226,000,000 gallons. The storage reservoirs for filtered water hold 226,000,000 gallons. The world is subject to more careful inspection or flercer or more constant criticism than that of London. As to the cost to the consumer than that of London. As to the cost to the consumer than that of London. As to the cost to the consumer than that of London. As to the cost to the consumer than that of London. As to the cost to the consumer than that of London. As to the cost to the consumer than that of London. As to the cost to the consumer than that of London. As to the cost to the consumer than that of London. As to the cost to the consumer than that of London houses, the original plumbing apparently still exists, for it is difficulties surrounding the extingulation that the houses as early as legal difficulties

of aldermen. Even kings deigned to take part in such enterprises and today the crown receives \$2,500 each year from the New River Company founded by Sir Hugh Myddelton and partly financiered by King James. This tribute is known as "King's Clogg" and was to have been paid in per-petuity. Sir Hugh held thirteen shares in the original water company out of the one-half interest of thirty-six which King James did not own. Today these shares are held to be worth about \$8,000,000, or about \$600,000 each.

The difficulties under which the builders of water works labored in earlier days are occasionally illustrated when some old street is torn up. Only last week in digging up Finsbury street old trunks of trees were unearthed which had been used for water pipes. Only four feet below the surface for nearly 200 years they have supported the heavy traffic on the surface of the road. They were wonderfully well preserved and had been hollowed out to a bore of from six to eight inches. In some cases these trees were as much as six feet in circumference. One end of each length had been pointed to fit into the hollow of the next, some of the lengths being fully twenty feet. They are supposed to have been part of the system which supplied the once fashionable quarter of the city across Finsbury Fields.

Some Old Streams.

The Fleet river still makes its way "What is your rule of business—your maxim?" we ask of the Wall street baron.
"Very simple." he answers. "I pay for more than it ever cost."

If it ad been a finite worse we conduct a drinked it."

Jack—"Years ago there used to be a law survey of this ground, also a part of Woodley Park, at the delay in the completion of that structure is marked. Unless the District same work on the superstructure (the foundations are already completed) it is not an another works.

If it ad been a finite worse we conduct a drinked it."

Jack—"Years ago there used to be a law in New England against kissing on Suntant to operate it. The design Tribune.

Original Water Works.

A strange and more dignified for an ambulance surgeon to diagnose a case as "drunk" than to confess his ignorance of the allment of the victim. It saves time, the Mestbourne, familiar to operate it. The design Tribune.

Original Water Works.

A strange and more dignified for an ambulance surgeon to diagnose a case as "drunk" than to confess his ignorance of the allment of the victim. It saves time, the Mestbourne, familiar to operate it. The design Tribune.

Original Water Works.

A strange and more dignified for diagnose a case as "drunk" than to confess his ignorance of the allment of the victim. It saves time, the Mestbourne and Ravensbourne, familiar to operate it. The design Tribune.

Original Water Works.

A strange and romatic tale of the water of the is mot an intervent of the operation. The country to the south.

Original Water Works.

A strange and romatic tale of the water of the victim. It saves time, for the new Connection of the new Connectic cut avenue bridge. The dismay of the own-dead intervent and surrey of the south.

Original Water Works.

A strange and romatic tale of the water of the victim. It saves time, the finite of the operation. The country to the south.

Original Water Works.

A strange and romatic tale of the water of the leaf of the water of the present vevel of the city. The dismay of the own-dead of the operation. The country through the heart of the city, but now as a

Americans, could not have been even im- appeared or are serving an humble but non-Americans, could not have been even all appeared or are serving an humble but useagined by the lord mayor of the ancient
time, as in the year 1582 he rode in state
to see "the water thrown over St. Magnus'
steeple by Morry's wheel." This system of
the built water a five-hundred year. steeple by Morry's wheel. This system of wheels built under a five-hundred-year lease from the city was extended until wheels revolved with the tides under five arches of the London bridge. They supplied the city with water for 240 years, and only were destroyed in 1822, when the bridge way the story should be written and it will make an interesting and charging the write of London's old water courses in the way the story should be written and it will make an interesting and charging the state of London's old water courses in the Water rights in London were valuable 200 years ago, for in 1701 Morry's family sold their bridge privilege for nearly \$200,000. Another right acquired later was sold under a provision that the original owners should get about \$20,000 each year so long as the charter ran. This charter was granted in 1582 and still has 200 years of life. The legal difficulties surrounding the charter ran was granted in the day when the near time the advocates of municiples of the charter ran. take over to themselves their great water supply. At present the water companies are making a net profit of \$5,000,000 per year after deducting big salaries for favored of-ficials. The people believe the eight com-panies can be managed as one, and as this

panies can be managed as one, and as this is the age of combination they prefer a municipal trust to a private concern.

The new measure provides well for the old employes. They are to all hold their pres-ent positions or be paid large sums as a compromise for future salaries. The labor-ing men are to have pensions, and, in fact, ing men are to have pensions, and, in fact, it does not appear that any one is to suffer from the compulsory purchase unless it may be the taxpayer later on, when the bills are to be met from higher tax rates. The burden is heavy now, far greater than the average householder can meet with comfort, but while the Londoner struggles with his year, we have in dive a desiret tester. with his new venture in city administration the people of all the big cities in the world will watch with interest. There may be a lesson in it for them all. J. D. WHELPLEY.

At Narragansett Pier.

From Life. Clara-"Didn't you find Charlie Castieton Maud.—"I should say so. I didn't mind hts. kissing me, but I thought it was too much when he asked me to be his wife."

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antry and kitchen.
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31) FLOOR-2 sleeping rooms.
A dry cement cellar under the entire house. ity of payments bearing 4% per cent interest, 2610-Open for inspection Sunday and week

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Act at Once, for the Old Piano Will Never Be Worth as Much as it is Now.

econd-hand square and upright planes this season, but so great has been the demand for them from command a very high premium at the Bradbury ware rooms just now, and if you have one to dis-pose of, it will pay you to get an offer from

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FRONT DOORS AND LARGE BATH ROOM; LOT
TO FT. 10 INCHES FRONT, RUNNING BACK TO
A 30-FT. PAVED ALLEY: LARGE 2-STORY
BRICK STABLE IN REAR OF LOT. THIS RESDENCE CAN BE SECURED AT A BARGAIN ON
ACCOMMODATING TERMS. CAYWOOD & GARRETT.

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